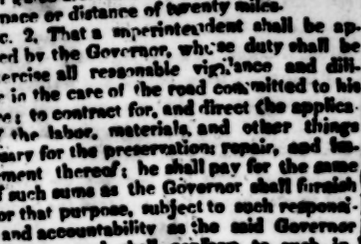
Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1831. VOL. XII....NO. 593

By Authority.



Acts passed at the Second Session of the twenty first Congress of the United States.

PUBLIC—NO. 68.

AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereinafter recited.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of the United States shall be, and is hereby, given to [illegible] Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the United States' road," passed the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, which act is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever the consent of the Congress of the United States to this act shall be obtained, the Governor of this State shall be, and is hereby, authorized to take under his care, on behalf of this State, so much of the road commonly called the National Road, within the limits of this State, as shall then be finished, and also, such other sections or parts thereof as may thereafter be progressively finished within the limits aforesaid, whenever the same shall be completed; and he shall be, and is hereby authorized to cause gates and toll-houses to be erected on said road, at such finished parts thereof as he shall think proper, for the purpose of collecting tolls, as provided by the fourth section of this act: *Provided,* The number of gates aforesaid shall not exceed one on any space or distance of twenty miles.

SEC. 2. That a superintendent shall be appointed by the Governor, whose duty shall be to exercise all reasonable vigilance and diligence in the care of the road committed to his charge; to contract for, and direct the application of the labor, materials, and other things necessary for the preservation, repair, and improvement thereof; he shall pay for the same out of such sums as the Governor shall furnish him for that purpose, subject to such responsibility and accountability as the said Governor shall dictate; and shall conform to such instructions as the Governor shall prescribe for [illegible] conduct, in all particulars relative to his said trust: he may be empowered to suspend the functions of any toll-gatherer for alledged misconduct, till the pleasure of the Governor shall be known, and to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned during such interval; and it shall be his duty to give information of the facts in such case to the Governor, without any unnecessary delay: the said superintendent shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor, who shall allow him a reasonable compensation for his services.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint the necessary collectors of tolls, and to remove any of them at his pleasure; and also, to allow them, respectively, such stipulated compensation as he may deem reasonable, it shall be the duty of each and every toll-collector to demand and receive, at the gate or station assigned to him by the Governor, the tolls prescribed and directed by the fourth section of this act; and to pay monthly into the treasury, according to the directions they may receive from the Treasurer of the State, all the moneys so collected by said collectors, that shall remain, after deducting their compensation aforesaid; the said collectors shall be governed, in all respects relative to their office, by such regulations as the Governor shall ordain, in order to ensure a due responsibility, and faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 4. That, as soon as the said gates and toll-houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the said toll-collectors, and they are hereby required, to demand and receive for passing the said gates the tolls and rates hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through the said gates, until they shall respectively have paid for passing the same, that is to say: For every space of twenty miles in length on said road, the following sums of money, and so in proportion for every greater or lesser distance, to wit: For every score of sheep or hogs, ten cents; for every score of cattle, twenty cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every mule or ass, led or driven, three cents; for every horse and rider, six and one fourth cent; for every led or sleigh drawn by one horse or ox, [illegible] one half cents; for every horse or ox in addition, six and one fourth cents; for every dearborn, sulky, chair, or chaise, with one horse, three and one half cents; for every horse in addition, six and one fourth cents; for every chariot, coach, coachee, stage or phaeton, with two horses, eighteen and three fourth cents; for every horse in addition, six and one fourth cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels do not exceed the breadth of two and one half inches, twelve and one half cents; for each horse or ox drawing the same, six and one fourth cents; for every cart or wagon whose wheels shall exceed two and one half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, six and one fourth cents; for every horse or ox drawing the same two cents; and all other wagons or carts whose wheels shall exceed six inches in breadth, shall pass the said gates free and clear of all tolls: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to authorize any toll to be [illegible] on any person passing to or from public worship, or to or from any [illegible] from his common business on his farm or woodland, or to or from a funeral, or to or from a mill, or to or from his common place of trading or marketing, within the county in which he resides, including their wagons, carriages, and horses or oxen drawing the same: *Provided, also,* That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any stage or coach conveying the United States' mail, or horses bearing the same, or any wagon or carriage laden with the property of the United States, or any cavalry or other troops, arms or military stores belonging to the same, or to any of the States comprising this Union, or any person or persons on duty in the military service of the United States, or of the militia of any of the States.

SEC. 5. That the moneys so collected shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the U. S. Road Fund; and so much thereof as may be paid into the Treasury agreeably to the provisions above recited, shall be subject to the order of the Governor, who shall pay out of said fund the salary of the superintendent, and the expenses incident, and the expenses of the superintendence and collection, [illegible] those particularly provided for in this act, and shall cause the remaining nett proceeds of the revenue collected as abovementioned to be applied solely and exclusively to the preservation, repair, and improvement of said road, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 6. That directions shall be set up at proper and convenient situations, to caution all conductors or drivers of carriages on the road aforesaid, that they shall at all times pass on the left of each other, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence; and there shall also be set up at some conspicuous place at each gate, a board, on which shall be legally painted the rates of toll, as is provided for in this act.

SEC. 7. That, if any of the toll-collectors shall unreasonably delay or hinder any passenger or traveller at any of the gates, or shall demand or receive more toll than is by this act established he shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay to the party agrieved the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 8. That, if any person shall purposely and maliciously deface, or otherwise injure any of the mile stones, parapet walls, culverts, or bridges, or any of the masonary whatsoever, or any of the gates or toll houses of and belonging to the said national road in this State, as the same is now constructed, or may hereafter be constructed, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the dungeon of the jail of the county, and be fed on bread and water only, not exceeding twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. That, if any person shall purposely fill, choak, or otherwise obstruct any of the side plains, valleys, gutters or culverts of said road, now made or hereafter to be made, or shall connect any private road or cartway with the said national road, without making at the point of connection a stone culvert, or paved valley, or other good and sufficient fixture, so as to secure a free passage for the water along such a side drain, where such private road or cart-way connects with the said national road, or if any person shall purposely and wilfully travel upon such parts of said national road as are or may be in an unfinished state, against the consent of the superintendent appointed by the United States, or by this State or shall remove any of the beacons placed upon the said road so in an unfinished state as aforesaid, for the diverting of the travel on and from said road, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be, for every such offence, fined in a sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 10. That if any person shall stand his wagon and team, or either of them, over night upon the pavement of said road, now made, or which may hereafter be made, or shall at any time stand a wagon and team, or either of them upon the the said pavement, for the purpose of feeding, or if he shall in any other manner purpose and wilfully obstruct the travel upon said road, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, for every such offence, be fined in a sum not less than one nor more than five dollars.

SEC. 11. That if any person shall fast lock or rough lock either of the wheels of any wagon, coach, chaise, gig, sulky, carriage or other two or four wheeled vehicle, while travelling upon the pavement of said road, as now made, or which may hereafter be made, (excepting however, such parts of said road as may be at time of such loching, covered with ice,) every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than five dollars.

SEC. 12. The supervisor of roads and highways through whose districts the said national road does now or may hereafter pass, are hereby severally authorized and required at the connection with, or intersection of, any State, county or township road, which now is or hereafter may be established under the laws of this State within their respective districts: to build and keep in repair a good and sufficient stone culvert or paved valley, or other good and sufficient fixture, in such manner as to admit of a free passage for the water along the side drain or drains of said national road at the connection or intersection aforessid, and according to the grade thereof, as established by the United States' superintendent of said national road.

SEC. 13. That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the State Treasury for any sum of money not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* Said sum shall be refunded to the State Treasury out of the proceeds of the road fund created by the provisions of this act, as soon as the same shall be collected.

SEC. 14. That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act, shall be sued for by the Attorney General, in the court of common pleas of the county where the offence may be committed, or in actions of debt, in the name of the State of Ohio, for the use of the road, to be established by this act, which action of debt may be brought before any justice of the peace or other court having jurisdiction thereof in the county where the offence was committed, or such fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent, to collect, sue for, and prosecute all offences against the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for the General Assembly, at any future session thereof, without the consent of Congress, to change, alter, or amend this act: *Provided,* That the same shall not be so changed, altered or amended as to reduce or increase the rates of toll hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the preservation and repair of said road, to the erection of gates and toll-houses thereon, and for the payment of the fees or salaries of the superintendents, the collectors of tolls, and of such other agents as may be necessarily employed in the preservation and repair of the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 16. That any person or persons shall have the privilege of paying at either of the said gates, at the rates specified in this act, the amount of toll for any distance which such person or persons may desire to travel on said road, and receive a certificate thereof from the collector of tolls at such gate, which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to procure the passage of such person or persons through any other gate or gates named in said certificate: *Provided,* That printed forms of such certificates shall be furnished by the superintendent to be appointed under the provisions of this act to each collector of tolls, and shall be countersigned by such superintendent, and otherwise so devise as to prevent fraud or imposition; and no certificate shall be considered as valid under this section unless such certificate shall be authenticated as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. That the act, entitled "An act for the prevention of injuries to the national road in Ohio," passed February eleventh, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, however,* That all actions and prosecutions which may now be pending shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all offences committed before the taking effect of this act shall be prosecuted and punished in the same manner as if it the abovementioned act was not repealed."

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON,

PUBLIC—NO. 69.

An ACT for the relief of John Gough, and other Canadian refugees.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be authorized to issue to John Gough, of Indiana, a patent for the northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twelve, north, of range nine, west, in the Vincennes land district, upon the condition expressed therein, that neither said John, nor any person under him, shall claim any benefit under a patent erroneously issued for the southeast quarter of said section, and alledged to be lost.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the existing laws for the correction of errors in the purchase of the public land shall be equally applicable to erroneous locations of the warrants of the Canadian refugees.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 70.

An ACT to extend the patent of Samuel Browning for a further period of fourteen years.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and hereby is, granted unto Samuel Browning, a citizen of the United States, his heirs, administrators and assigns, for the term of fourteen years from the twenty-fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvement called a "magnetic separating machine," a description of which is given in a schedule annexed to letters patent granted to the said Samuel Browning for the same on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Approved March 2, 1831.

PUBLIC—NO. 71.

An ACT concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the register or enrolment, and license, to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company owning a steamboat or vessel," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, shall extend and be applicable to every ship or vessel owned by any incorporated company, and employed wholly in the whale fishery, so long as such such ship or vessel shall be wholly employed in the whale fishery.

Approved, March 2, 1831.

VARIETY.

Singing in Families.—It is owing to the neglect of vocal music in the instruction of young people, that we meet with so little singing in families; that families in a social way are seldom [illegible] to enlist their voices harmoniously in a [illegible] music. Now this is wrong, universally so, and deeply to be lamented in every point of view. For, in the first place, family singing, as well as family prayers, is important to keep alive in the heart the sentiments and feelings of piety; to engage the attention of youth especially, to the sentiment which is repeated, and in all cases to promote our growth in grace, and to quicken us individually in the practice of universal righteousness. But again: there is no other way on earth, as we find from long experience, in which we can secure an interest, and preserve habitually our skill and acquaintance with musical expression. The necessity is perfectly apparent. We must sing at home; and in this way, and this only, can we sing with ease and fluency in the house of God. And on all these accounts, it was remarked by the venerable President Edwards, (as it was a matter of unaffected grief to his heart) that the Church of God committed a "great sin" in regarding this subject with so much levity, and not singing in praises devoutly in a family relation and capacity. *Albany Tel.*

Signs of love to Christ.

They that love Christ.

1. I love to think of him.
2. They love to hear of him.
3. They love to read of him.
4. They love to speak of, for, and to him.
5. They love the presence of Christ.
6. They love the yoke of Christ.
7. They love the ministers of Christ.
8. They love the name of Christ.
9. They hate sin.
10. They are pleased when Christ is pleased.
11. They are grieved when Christ is grieved.
12. They long to be with Christ.

Christ's will is their will; Christ's dishonor is their affliction; Christ's cause is their cause; Christ's ministers are their stars; Christ's saints are their companions. Christ's word is their oracle; Christ's glory is their end.

The contented Female.—A nobleman soliciting a country girl to abandon her rustic state, and reside in a populous city, she replied, "Ah! my Lord, the farther we remove from ourselves, the greater is our distance from happiness!"—They who leave their homes, uncalled by Providence, in search of happiness, generally find they are only farther from it.

To Salt Meat.—In the summer season, especially, meat is frequently spoiled by the cook forgetting to take out the kernals; one in the udder of a round of beef, in the fat in the middle of the round, those about the thick end of the flank, &c.: if these are not taken out, all the salt in the world will not keep the meat.

In summer, the sooner meat is salted after it is killed the better; and care must be taken to defend it from the flies.

In winter, it will eat the shorter and tenderer, if kept a few days (according to the temperature of the weather) until its fibre has become short and tender, as these changes do not take place after it has been acted upon by the salt. *Frugal Housewife.*

A SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.

The Leasburg Genius of Liberty contains the following advertisement:

"*Twenty Dollars Reward.*—Ran away from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a negro man named Bill Crowley, who was sent to Washington for the purpose of sending him to *Liberia*," &c.

A Liberal Customer.—The following letter was sent last week to one of our Congress street friends. We have suppressed the names, as in duty bound; but the reader is assured that the epistle is genuine.

Boston Paper.

Roxbury, Thursday Morning.

Mr.——apprehends that through mistake, his last black pantaloons were [illegible] with old cloth, for although they have scarcely been *mended* half a dozen times, no less than three *rents* have accrued. As Mr.——wishes to enjoy his *rent free* being tenant to *Lull*, Mr. W. will please to rectify the *breach* of covenant, or rather the *breeches*, and return the [illegible] articles early to-morrow morning.

Drink for Horses.—Some of the innkeepers on the Western road have adopted the practice recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained that three bushels of oats, barley, &c., so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state. *Lon. paper.*

CLAIMS OF NAPLES.—A meeting of persons of Salem, Mass, and its vicinity, holding claims on Naples, was held on Friday Evening Joseph Peabody, Esq. presided, Nathaniel West, jr. was chosen Secretary. A committee was appointed to ascertain the amount of the claims, and to represent the case to the government, &c. The whole amount of the claims on Naples, says the Salem Gazette, is probably about two millions and a half of dollars, of which 717,000 dollars belong to Salem; and about $400,000 to other towns in Essex County.

Merit Rewarded.—The President of the United States was so much pleased with the account given him by Com. Elliott, of the gallant conduct of the son of Doct. Blount, of Southampton, (a lad of 15 years of age) in repelling the attack of the negroes upon his father's house, that he immediately ordered a Midshipman's warrant to be made out for him, and placed him under the command of the commodore

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The reader is refered to the opposite page for the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic Convention, which met in Baltimore last week, and nominated, as will be seen, William Wirt of Maryland for the office of President of the United States; and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for the Vice-Presidency. Both these Gentlemen have by letter formally accepted this nomination; and of course they now stand before the American People as Candidates for the two highest stations within their gift. The entire Correspondence on the occasion, we shall lay before our readers in our next. *Times.*

A grave magistrate sitting between two young coxcombs, who were evidently attempting to throw him into ridicle, thus addressed them: 'Gentlemen I plainly perceive your intention, you wish to make me the butt of your wit and pleasantry, but you do not understand my character; be it known unto you, therefore, that I am not precisely a fool, neither am I altogether a fop, but, (as you see) something between both.

An Enlightened Judge.—In 1687, the laws against witchcraft being in force, one Jane Wenman was tried before Sir John Pawell, a native of Worcestershire, and her adversaries swore that she could fly. Prisoner, said our Judge, 'can fly?' 'Yes, my Lord.' Well then, you may; there is no law against flying.

All the teeth of a certain talkative lady being loose, she asked a physician the cause of it, who answered that it proceeded from the violent [illegible] she gave them with her tongue.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE MERCURY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

When Clay and Webster formed a compact on the basis of their mutual support of "the American System," they were very much at a loss for a name to designate the American System. Webster had all his life been a high-toned ultra Federalist of the school of '98—was in other words a Federal Republican—while Clay had professed himself a Democratic Republican. They were both, however, really favorable to a consolidated, or as it was called, a national government.—They both held that the Constitution was not a compact entered into by sovereign States, (according to the creed of Thomas Jefferson and his disciples) but that it was formed by all the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity; and that, therefore, the will of the majority ought to be the supreme law.—This view of the Constitution and the character of the Union, was necessary to sustain the right of the General Government to the exercise of unlimited powers over the people of the several States—an exercise of power absolutely necessary to bear Mr. Clay to the Presidency on the back of the American System," and to make Mr. Webster his successor, after having, as a manufacturer, filled his pockets with the money extorted from the South. But a name was necessary for this new consolidated party—a name at once characteristic and not offensive to the ears of the people. These two Federal and Democratic Republican leaders, therefore, compounded their party names, and gave to the combination the high sounding appellation of National Republican, to signify that their party was composed of men, who intended to convert this federative Republic into one nation in which the seperate character and individual sovereignty of the several States, was to be swallowed up by one great central government, invested with all power which they might choose to exercise, and acknowledging no limitation on their authority but their own discretion. Thus has the great line of division been drawn between the advocates and opponents of State Rights; and it is quite manifest that they are exactly those which divided the old Republican and Federal parties in the days of John Adams and Thos. Jefferson. It seems there are men among us who are disposed to enlist under this National Republican banner. We like the manliness, while we lament the infatuation which could alone have dictated such a proceeding. If there be any principles fatal, nay absolutely suicidal to the South, they are those professed by this new party, which are designed to merge the separate interests of the several States into those of the Union at large, and which claims for the General Government the right to regulate and control at pleasure the property and pursuits of the people of these States. Under such a system the South will be reduced to "utter poverty and desolation" in ten years, and ours will be the glorious privilege of living under a consolidated despotism. But this National party, we are told, are Republicans, aye, not democratic, not State Rights and Free Trade Republicans, but "*National* Republicans!!" "There is a power in names, (says Mr. Webster) and our party shall be called, not Federalists but Republicans." "Yes (says Mr. Clay) American System Republicans." "No, (replies Webster) it will not do for me who have denounced that system as unjust, unconstitutional, and destructive of public morals, to come out at once under that name. Let us be called the National Republican party, which means just the same thing, while it sounds better, and under our broad banner we may enlist men from all quarters." These counsels prevailed, and we now have a National Republican party, headed by Clay and Webster, in which are enlisted the friends and supporters of the American System, and the enemies of State Rights throughout the Union. And it is to this party that a portion of our own citizens have sent in ther adhesionby actually assuming their name, a proceeding openly vindicated by the organ of the same party in this city, because forsooth this National party have chosen also to assume the name of Republicans. We can only say to any genuine State Rights man, note this movement, and mark the issue.

STATE RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE.

Rise of Staple Goods.—Several merchants of this town, who have lately returned from the North, confirm the statements made in the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Columbia, S. C., to his friend in that town:

New York, September 1831.

Dear Sir: I have forwarded you some New York papers, and now discharge what I feel to be a duty, in stating to you the state of this market: this I could do with some accuracy, by saying at once that there is an advance of 20 per cent. in all descriptions of staple goods, such as are indispensible to planters. I will however go more into detail. Since Sept. 1830,

Bale Roping	7	"	31 "
Anvils and Vices	2 to 3	"	60 "
White Lead (25 kegs 31 cts. per lb.)			12½

Hardware has advanced in price, from 10 to 20 per. cent.—all descriptions of domestic goods, such as brown and bleached homespuns, striped homespuns, checks, tickings, negro clothing, &c. &c. have advanced 20 per cent. in 12 months and cotton yarns 25 per cent. Duffil blankets and coarse woollens 20 per cent.

Thus far the holders of goods are more than usually firm in their prices—whether this will continue throughout the season, is doubtful, at least as regards imported goods, American goods will maintain their present prices, or may probably *advance*.

Our planters will do well to calculate in due season whether it is best to make all, or a part of their negro clothing; or to buy it at an advance on last fall's prices. I shall have some negro clothing and blankets to sell, but this cannot influence me in stating those facts which are of such importence to our farmers, many of whom only ascertain the prices they have to pay when too late to influence their arrangments.

Every thing appears to be improving in this country, stocks, real estate, manufacturing establishments, all do well.—Every one speaks with confidence of what he is to clear this week, or this month; the idea with us is, to hold on with both hands, to what little we may have made in the whole course of our lives, but the idea here is to hold on with one or two finger, and gather with the others eight or nine.

Observer.

THE TARIFF.

The following statement of the relative strength of parties in the next Congress, on the subject of the Tariff, has been handed to us, with the assurance that it has been carefully prepared, and is believed to be very nearly exact. At a time when the respective friends of the protective and anti-protective systems are bestiring themselves with unusual activity, such an exhibit as the following will be interesting.

House Repr's	*Tariff*	*Anti-Tariff*	*Free Duty*
New England,	28	11	0
New York,	20	8	6
New Jersey,	6	0	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	4	18	0
North Carolina,	0	13	0
South Carolina,	0	9	0
Georgia,	0	7	0
Ohio,	12	0	2
Kentucky,	10	0	2
Tennessee,	2	7	0
Indiana,	5	0	0
Illinois,	1	0	0
Missouri,	0	1	0
Mississippi,	0	1	0
Louisiana,	3	0	0
Alabama,	0	3	0
	121	78	13

The Senate will stand about 30 Tariff to 18 Anti Tariff.—*New York Whig.*

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The people of the Western country exhibit a stultification, in relation to the Protective Policy, which is truly astonishing. There is not a yard of woollen cloth, which they receive from the Eastern cities, upon which they do not pay at least 45 per centum, in the shape of tax to the custom house if the cloth is imported, or to the domestic manufacturer if the cloth is made at home, besides the retailer's profit on the amount of this tax, which is much greater in the country than it is in cities.—The tax, therefore, operates unequally. A farmer in the West pays at least ten or twenty per centum more for his clothes than an inhabitant of any of our cities, entirely owing to the fact that the country merchant charges the same profit upon that portion of the price of the cloth which is composed of the duty as upon that portion which consists of the first cost. This is plain matter of fact, and no theory.

But, besides this inequality, we citizens enjoy an advantage over the farmers in the country. We can smuggle our clothes from England, which they cannot do. At this moment of time, we are told, that large quantities of ready made clothes are smuggled into all our cities, and that the extent of this illicit trade is seriously felt by our tailors, who find a diminished demand for work. This diminished demand for work obliges employers to dismiss, or to reduce the wages of, journeymen and tailoresses, and a great distress now actually exists among these classes. We have heard a respectable dealer in cloths who supplies large quantities to tailors, say, that the increase of the duty on ready made clothing, by the Tariff of 1828, from 30 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, was a most unfortunate circumstance. Before that increase, smuggling was scarcely thought of; whereas, it is now carried on to a great extent. A cloth coat, which cannot be procured in Philadelphia for less than $30, can be had in London for about $16, and even [illegible] 20; so that any [illegible] take a trip into [illegible] can absolutely pay his expenses by purchasing a suit of clothes and a great coat at Montreal.

The following notice from the Navy Department relates to subjects of much importance and exhibits the most correct feeling and sound judgment on the part of the President and the secretary of the Navy:—

CIRCULAR.

Navy Department Sept. 20 1831.

Sir,—In consequence of recent occurrences in the service, your attention is invited to two subjects, where the laws now regulate the rights and power of all concerned; but where there is still vested in officers a discretion in the exercise of which it may be desirable to them to know distinctly the wishes of the President and of this department.

One of those subjects and our wishes upon it are, that when any portion of the Navy furnishes relief to American vessels, whether wrecked or otherwise in distress, to yield which relief promptly ought to be, and long has been, one great object of its gallant exertions, no compensation of any kind should be either asked or received.

The other subject and our wishes upon it are that till Congress deem it proper to alter the existing laws concerning punishments in the Navy, and whenever those laws allow a discretion in the choice of punishments, the first resort, in the case of offences by seamen, is recommended to be always had to pecuniary fines, badges of disgrace, and other mild corrections, rather than to the humiliating practice of whipping; and that never on the same day, by punishing, under an officer's own authority, two offences at once, should the stripes, limited by law, be exceeded in number; or be inflicted otherwise than in the presence and under the sanction of the Commanding officer of the vessel or station.

And that, in the case of offences by officers, which it is hoped their well known high sense of duty and honor will prevent from becoming frequent, a system more remedial should be adopted, by sentencing to a reduction of rank and pay, or to a suspension from promotion rather than to suspension from active service; as persons unfortunately guilty of any misbehaviour need most the constant discipline of active service, and when suspended therefrom are left without employmement under greater temptations and opportunities for injurious indulgencies.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Missouri.—The St. Louis Beacon contains an account of a public meeting of the citizens of that city and country, held on the 31 instant, in order to select a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Pettis. A committee of eighteen Delegates were appointed to attend a convention at Jefferson City, on the first Monday in October; and a resolution was passed, recommending the Hon. John Thornton, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, as the Republican candidate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

The Riots at Providence, Rhode Island.

We mentioned in our paper on Tuesday that a mob in Providence, Rhode Island, had demolished 13 houses and materially injured three others, and it is our painful duty now to record that there have been several subsequent disturbances in that place, which were only quelled with the loss of the lives of several citizens.

The origin of the difficulties was on Wednesday night of last week, when some sailors belonging to the ship Lyon from Gottenburg, got into a row in Olney's lane with some——of dissolute characters. The result was that the ——fired upon the white assailants, and a young man of 22 years of age, who had just shipped as second mate of an India man, and, as is alleged, was accidentally passing, without mingling in the affray, in company with three of his shipmates; in search of the cook, was shot dead, thirty or forty buckshot having entered his breast and stomach, and his three companions were more or less wounded. A——named Richard Johnson was arrested on suspicion. When the death of the white man was made known throughout the town, a mob immediately assembled, and in spite of the authorities, demolished the furnitures and part of the suspected house in Olney's lane.

To prevent a recurrence of these outrages the town Council doubled the watch, and called out Constables. The Sheriff with his officers, the Governor of teh State and the members of the town Council and many of the most respectable citizens assembled at the place, but the most determined exertions of the civil authorities proved unavailing. The mob assembled and carried on their attacks systematically with various implements. Several riotous persons arrested by the Sheriff, were forcibly taken from him. At the requst of the Sheriff, the [illegible] militia [illegible] to suppress the tumult—only 35 of the company assembled, and on reaching the scene of riot, they were assailed by various sorts of missiles. Two of the company were severely wounded by the mob. Thus assailed, they remained firm in their ranks, under heavy showers of stones, until it became evident that they must either fire or retire. To spare the effusion of blood, the Governor ordered their retreat, and the mob continued their work of destruction until the next morning. A few of the rioters were seized and lodged in jail.

On the succeeding day it was openly declared that the mob would attack the jail that night—the Governor called out a large body of the military—the mob met, but were intimidated by the force collected for its defence.

On the fourth night the mob again assembled and commenced their work of demolition on several houses private property. The militia and civil authorities again assembled, and marched to the theatre of riot. Every entreaty was made to urge the mob to disperse, which proving unavailing, two vollies were fired by the military, over their heads—this was returned by *vollies* of stones from the mob; many of the soldiers being severely wounded; finding that forbearance was no longer a virtue, the military fired, and the mob in a few minutes afterwards dispersed.

The names of the killed and wounded as far as ascertained, though it is probable more of the latter may be discovered, are.

Killed—Cyrus B. Gulle, of Mansfield, (Mass.) aged 18, an apprentice to Mr. James [illegible], Walton Lawrence, paper hanger [illegible] town; S. A. Whittemore, of Leicester; (Mass.) book binder, in the employ of Croy and Brown; Allen Croy, a mariner. A young man from Pawtucket, about 18 years old, an apprentice to a blacksmith, name unknown, was mortally wounded.

Wounded.—Daniel Branch, carpenter, severely on the head and arms by a sabre; Mr. Davis, right arm shattered; Jeremiah Bonny, belonging to the furnace on Eddy's Point, badly wounded in the thigh: Josiah L. Luther, in the foot.

FROM THE HUDSON GAZETTE.

Infanticide—Horrible effects of a Religious phrenzy.—The following melancholy occurrence from fanaticism which has recently taken place in an adjoining town, has been related to us by a person who learnt the particulars from the wife of the unfortunate man, and from persons residing in the vicinity of the bloody scenee.

A Mr. Stephen J. Miller, of New-Canaan, for many years past a very respectable member of the Congregational Church in North Stamford, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Fuller, on Thursday night last, killed his two children, and nearly killed his wife, while in a state of aberration of mind. The circumstances which led to the act are as follows:—Not long since the church at North Stamford held a "four days meeting." Mr. M. was constant in his attendance, and was apparently much exercised in his mind with the religious services of the meeting. On Friday the 3d instant, he attended a similar meeting at New-Canaan, conducted by the Methodist persuasion; on his return home he told his wife he should do no more work and that he intended to leave all his temporal concerns to Providence and prepare himself for death. From that moment he commenced fasting, declaring he should in future live upon faith—he then occupied most of his time, during the hours of labor, in reading the Scriptures or at prayer. On Thursday morning last he told his wife she must not cook any vituals but that she and the children must also fast; with this request Mrs. M. complied, suspecting his mind was not altogether rational. The neighbors during this time had not discovered any thing in the conduct of Mr. M. to excite their suspicions of his insanity. On Thursday night he retired to bed at his usual hour with his family consisting of his wife and two children, one three, and the other one year of age. About midnight a thunder shower arose and the noise of the thunder awoke them from sleep—Mrs. M. observed to her husband that the shower was very heavy, to which he replied "yes, the day of Judgment is at hand, and we must get up and prepare for it." He immediately left his bed, took his elder child and commenced beating it in a terrible manner, to keep (as he remarked at the time) "The Devils off." Mrs. Miller sprang out of bed and interfered—Miller let go of the child and seized her by the hair of her head, and before she could extricate herself from his grasp, he tore all her night clothes off, and bruised, bit and scratched her flesh most shockingly; on making her escape she fled below stairs, and he followed close after her—in her attempt to pass the outer door he caught her by the ancle, she fell outside the door at the same time closing against her leg; in this condition she lay nearly an hour, naked, and the rain pouring down in torrents; he during the time holding her by the ankle [illegible] the door. He finally let of his own accord, let go his hold, and she fled to the nearest neighbor, almost lifeless.

The neighbors being alarmed repaired to Miller's house and found him ranging about it; the windows were mostly strove to pieces the younger child was found lying in the weeds, about two rods from the house, awfully wounded in several parts of the body by blows apparently inflicted upon it with a hoe—it lingered a few hours and died. The other child was found a corpse in the cellar, wretchedly mangled.

From traces of blood, and other appearances, it is supposed the first mentioned child was killed by beating its head against the casings of the window in the chamber in which the tragedy commenced, and that the body was then hove out of the windows and afterwards taken up and thrown through another window, into the cellar. Mrs. [illegible] remained at the house where she first gave the alarm, and where she remains unable to leave her bed in consequence of the injury she received.

Mr. Miller was taken before a magistrate, on Saturday and after an enquiry had, was committed to Fairfield Jail to await a legal investigation of this unhappy circumstance, at the next Term of the Superior Court for this county, which commences at Danbury, on the last Tuesday in this month.

SIC JUVENTUS RUAT COELUM.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 17, 1831.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

The Federal pretended Jackson men, those who have openly avowed that they opposed Adams because he deserted the Federal party, labor very assiduously to make the impression, that this Press is unfriendly to the re-election of President Jackson. It is not true. We have oftentimes declared our determination to support his re-election and we still intend so to do. When we have chanced to differ with the President in any of his opinions we were not so timeserving and timid as to suppress our views. Human nature is liable to err and he who would lead an *indiscriminate* support to the measures of any man is not honest,—*is not honest.* No man is perfect and however honest a man may be in intention he must from the constitution of his nature sometimes err.

Because we have boldly and fearlessly come out in support of what we conceived to be the true principles of the constitution; because we have advocated the doctrines of the democratic Republican party;— because we have come out in defence of the rights of the people and of the States;—and because we would not bend the knee and bow the head to a purse proud aristocracy, we have made many of the lordlings of the land our enemies. These have so far forgotten the principles which actuate honorable minds, as to neglect to tell the truth of us and to do us even common justice; but have on the other hand *used* and *are still using* every means in their power to compass our ruin. Who is it that does not see the drift of all this? This is a Republican Press and the Federal party have long viewed it with a jealous eye. They have left no stratagem untried to break it down. Finding all fair and honorable means unavailing, they have resorted to the foulest which ever disgraced human nature. Many of these attempts are known to our friends, but they do not know the worst. Were we permitted to disclose what is confidentially reposed in us, we could tell a tale which would make honesty blush and humanity shudder.

We have learned from respectable authority, that we have been misrepresented by certain debauched *tools*, whose business it is to hawk and convey false reports and accusations against us from one section of this part of the State to another,—that we are hostile to Gen. Jackson and out against his re-election. We repeat this is false. The propagators of the slander know it to be false. None have labored harder, to unfold the policy of the present administration, than ourselves and shall we be deprived of the honest reward of our services? Shall we be secretly misrepresented by the tools *of a faction* without the least possible mode of redress? *We* cannot ride from Court-House to Court-House to meet and repel the slanderous charges which are made against our Press by our enemies. *We* have to labor for our sustenance. *We* have no princely fortune to support us in luxurious idleness. *We* have but little save what our industry brings us and shall this be taken away from us? Will the liberal and highminded people of Western Carolina permit it. No, we cannot believe it. They have too high a regard for the principles of justice to countenance and support such an unholy attempt. Will they listen to the secret agents of a desperate faction who are sent from county to county with budgets of "back wounding calumny" to break down our Press with the view of making way for the establishment of a Federal paper, *pretending* to be friendly to Genl. Jackson in order to get it upon its legs? Will they place any faith in men who declare that the Alien and Sedition laws are the brightest jewels in the civic crown of the elder

Adams, and who sang lo PEANS when the capitol at Washington was burnt? Will they suffer themselves to be blinded and led to the slaughter?

This Federal junto think they are playing a deep game which is concealed from vulgar eyes ...which is a "*tip above common*" in their own conceits, but they are not possessed of *quite* all the sagacity which belongs to the human mind. We know the spirit of these disreputable characters, and here the [illegible] contemptible [illegible] would prostrate their liberties to the public ... Should we say that our detractors belong to the Federal party we do not wish to be understood as saying that all of that party have united in the nefarious attempt to lay us prostrate and take away from us the proceeds of our Labor. Far be it from us. We know many high-minded and honorable men, who belong to that party; we know many who would *frown* upon all such attempts. Before closing these remarks we must request our friends to say that we have [illegible] more favorable to the re-election of Gen. Jackson. A contrary sentiment cannot be [illegible] our columns.

☞ At a meeting of the officers of the 63d Regiment of N. Carolina militia held at the C. House in this place on the 19th of September—the following resolutions, were on motion of Capt. Linn, unanimously adopted?

Resolved, That we petition our next Legislature, so to alter the law relative to the mustering of the Militia, that Captains of companies be compelled to muster their men, at least four times during the year.

Resolved, That the officers of other Regiments of the State be requested to unite with us in sending similar petitions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian.

☞ Attempts have been made and are still making by northern Fanatics to incite our black population to Rebellion. Papers urging them to such a course are publicly printed in the northern cities and circulated through the southern states. We have seen one or two of these seditious publications and we recommend to our citizens vigilance in the detection of the villians who circulate them.

We see in the Columbia, (S. C.) papers that a reward of fifteen hundred dollars has been offered, for the detection of any one, circulating the Liberator or the Walker Pamphlet, by the vigilance company of that place.

☞ What is *National* Republicanism? Federalism. Who are national Republicans? The Federalists. Why do they assume that name? In order to deceive the *democratic* Republican party, and they will deceive the latter if they do not be on their guard. They are a Jesuitical set.

☞ We should sooner have acknowledge the receipt of the "Free Trade and State Rights Evening Post" published in the city of Charleston, under the Editorial conduct of Mr. Stuart, former Editor of the Beaufort Gazette. The selections are good and the original matter is written in a classical and nervous style.

☞ The General Committee of the Free Trade Convention, now sitting in Philadelphia, of which Mr. Gallatin is chairman have made a raport to the convention, in which the constitutionality of the Tariff is denied. The report was drawn up by Mr. Berrien and by him submitted to the convention. We have seen the report but have not read it;—it is said, however to be one of the ablest papers which has ever issued from the American press upon this, nay, upon any subject. We shall recur to the subject again.

☞ The Nationals have been in a woful predicament since the nomination of Mr. Wirt. Their favorite policy of "dividing and conquering" begins to operate against themselves.

☞ We refer our readers to another column of our paper for an account of the rovidence riot.

☞ Ex-Secretary Branch passed through this place during the past week on his way to Tennessee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To the world at large and to many of our immediate neighbors and acquaintances, our grievances may be a matter of very little consequence; but to our individual selves, and to some who are not personally interested in them, it may be a matter of [illegible] rest and moment, that the public should be informed of the true history of the prosecutions, commenced and carried on against us by Judge James Martin of Salisbury. We have been acquitted of the charges brought against us, and the laws of our own free country, the laws of Turkey even permit the accused who establish their innocence, to give the history of the origin, progress and issue of [illegible] prosecution.

[illegible] which lowered, upon our heads, [illegible] discharged themselves, and we have escaped the threatened dungeons of the "four walls." We do not yet breathe the sickly vapour of a prison, but live in the pure atmosphere of Freedom. For the enjoyment of these blessings we are indebted to the juries and firmness of our Fellow-citizens of Rowan and Davidson counties.

It will be recollected by the patrons of the Western Carolinian, that we, whilst Editors of that paper, were arrested, at the instance of Judge James Martin, for an alledged libel upon his character. The circumstances connected with that [illegible] action rendered it necessary, that we should immediately publish for their satisfaction and our justification, the reasons which impelled us to make the remarks, we did, upon a letter published from our Press (without a signature) which James Martin chose to father. He then noised it to the world that *he* was the author of that letter by the issuing of a bench warrant for our arrest. In the statements and explanations which we made, we confined ourselves strictly to the truth of the whole transaction as far as the facts were known to ourselves, and to others, and left untold many things, of the truth of which we felt convinced in our own minds, but which we forbore to publish because of the difficulty of establishing them by proof in a court of justice.

Upon both of these publications we were indicted before the Grand Jury of this county, at the subsequent term after they issued from our office. The object was to convict us, if possible, and *Judge Martin's counsel*, in connection with the Solicitor, used every expedient, to accomplish the wishes of the honorable prosecutor.

Finding that the first Indictments, which were drawn up and sent to the Grand Jury, were not comprehensive enough, since they did not include some names which were popular and influential, they quashed the ones first found, and sent others, more full and precise, to the Grand Jury. The one of these, founded upon the the second publication, which was made for satisfaction of our patrons (who had a right to know whether we had said that which was untrue of a complaining individual or not) included the names of the magistrates, who examined our case and took our recognizance, for our appearance, at the next Superior Court thereafter to be holden. This was intended as a master stroke of policy. These gentlemen themselves, never dreamed that they were libelled, and never complained; but during their abscence from this place, their names, as we believe, were put into the Indictment. Thus, it was expected, we presume, that some of our friends, who were the friends and relatives of these gentlemen, would turn against us, and aid in *this mighty undertaking*, to crush us and put down our paper, because, forsooth, we dared to be independent and defend the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE from agression. Official influence, family influence, personal influence and every other kind of influence were exerted and have since been exerted to crush us, but we have been saved from the ruin intended for us by the freemen of our country, whose honesty, independence and justice never fail to extend to the innocent and persecuted the arm of protection.

One of the indictments we have made mention of, as being found against us, in which we were charged as libelling the character of James Martin, was tried at the last spring term of our Superior Court and we were acquitted amidst the plaudits of the people, by a jury of our country. These spontaneous bursts of applause, which were the offspring of that innate feeling of sympathy for the innocent and oppressed, alarmed the Prosecutor and his abettors, and they made application upon the affidavit of the solicitor, Mr. Scott, to change the *venue*, upon the ground that they could not get a fair and impartial trial in Rowan. This was granted, and the Indictment upon the second publication was removed to the County of Davidson.

The trial was held last week, and we were acquitted by a jury of our country. Again did an impartial jury taken from the people shield us from the threatened vengeance of our prosecutors.

We have thus arrested the torrent of persecution and have not been [illegible] away. Because we would not prostrate ourselves and [illegible] the knees of those who would be our Lords and masters;—because we would not receive our lessons of instruction and our rules of action from them, we have had the phials of their wrath poured out upon our heads; but thanks to the free and independent juries of our Country, we are yet in the land of liberty, with minds and spirits determined to defend the rights of the people and the liberty of the Press whenever we see either in danger. To conclude, we shall never be afraid to speak and to act in a country "where" in the language of a champion of liberty "innocence is sure of protection, and liberty can never want friends and guardians."

W. J. JONES,
BURTON CRAIGE.

We heartily concur with our correspondent, both in respectfully acknowledging and in peremptorily declining the proffer of assistance from abroad to regulate our internal polity. The people of Southampton, we observe after expressing their gratitude for the ready aid of their neighbours, declare that they were themselves fully competent to have overcome all difficulties. And they further show that in fact, matters were pretty well quieted before any assistance arrived.

We repel with the indignation it merits, the unmanly suggestion of the National Intelligencer that we should desist here from the assertion of our rights, lest we provoke our brethern of the North who so kindly proffer their assistance on these trying occasions. This is the substance of an insulting paragraph of that print, though expressed with its accustomed caution and courtliness.

Columbia Paper.

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, Judge Strange presiding, a negro man, belonging to Mr. Crawford, was found guilty of endeavoring to excite the negroes of that county to an insurrection and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, the 7th instant.

At Duplin Superior Court, Judge Donnell presiding, six negroes were put on trial, charged with the same offence, but we have not heard the result.

Fayette. Obs.

We learn that at the late Term of Bertie Superior Court, the notorious Jesse Combs, who we some time since stated had drowned his wife and child in that County, was tried and sentenced to be hung on the 4th November next.

Edenton Gazette.

It is officially announced in the Washington Globe of the 27th ult. that information has been received at the Department of State, of the surrender of the Island of St. Michael, to the forces of Donna Maria. *Mercury.*

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this County, on the 6th inst. by Robert N. Fleming, Esq. Mr. Hiram Cook to Miss Eliza Rudasil, one for Jackson and the other for Adams.

OBITUARY.

In Lancaster District, S. C. on Thursday, the 15th of September last, Miss Agnes A. Gettys, daughter of John Gettys, aged seventeen years seven months and twenty three days, after an illness of eight days, when she resigned her breath to Him who gave it. In her sickness, she viewed her approaching death as a happy change from a world of sorrows to a heaven of joys; where she might spend eternity in the praise of her God, whom she loved. She was amiable, respected and lamented by relations and strangers. Her distinguished piety and virtue, could only be appreciated by those who were acquainted with them. *Communicated.*

Fulton for Sale!

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, will sell at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday the 29th of November next, his residence where he now lives, known by the name of Fulton, situated on the west side of the Yadkin River, in Rowan County, 20 miles north of Salisbury, 11 west of Lexington and 10 east Mocksville, containing 270 acres. On the premises there are three good dwelling houses with the necessary outhouses, and one store house,

ALSO---

a convenient and well improved tan-yard. About 75 acres of the land is cleared, under a good fence and in cultivation of which 30 acres is good bottom land. The situation is a good one either for the mercantile or tanning business. The land will be sold in lots or all together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made easy to suit the times. Further conditions made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN LOWRY.

October 11th 1831. 4 96

Sylvesters,

[illegible] WAY, NEW YORK.

FIRE TWO GREAT GUNS!

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

Drawing of the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 18, Called the Mammoth Lottery, Sept. 21.

4 22 31 21 8 14

Combination 4, 22, 21, the GRAND CAPITAL of $30,000, was actually sent *In a Whole Ticket* to Pittsburg, Pa. it was only fourteen days ago I sold *at the same place*, the $10,000 prize in a *Whole Ticket!* Who can equal the ever and *all lucky* Sylvester,—who not only pays the Capitals without "*gauging*," but never publishes the names of fortunate holders. For the truth of my selling the Capitals, I can refer to the Managers.

☞ Orders, in all cases, must be addressed to the subscriber, who is licensed by the State, and in all instances sells the original tickets and shares. Persons who deal with Sylvester will receive GRATIS the "*Reporter, Counterfeit Detector and New York Price Current*," published every Wednesday, as containing much useful information to my distant Patrons.

The following Classes will be next Drawn.

October 19, Extra 29
60 *Numbers*, 32 *in a Package*, 10 *drawn ballots.*
CAPITALS. $40,000, $10,000,
Tickets $ 10.
Packages of 32 Tickets cost $320 00
Warranted to draw 120 00

October 26, Extra 30.
66 *Numbers*, 22 *in a Package*, 10 *drawn ballots*,
HIGHEST PRIZE $ 20,000.
Tickets $5; Lowest Prize $5.
Packages of 22 Tickets cost $110 00
Warranted to draw 45 90

N. B. A Lottery will be drawn every Wednesday; those wishing to adventure need only remit any amount they please, and the original tickets will be forwarded.

S. J. SYLVESTERR takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in North Carolina for their liberal support. He always has acted and will continue to act in a manner worthy of their patronage. There are so many pretenders to public patronage, that it is requisite my friends should again be reminded that I have no connexion with any other person, and that orders in all cases, must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER *Broker.*
New York.

New York, *Sept. 30th* 1831.

☞ The Editors of the Washington Union, Tarborough Free Press, Western Carolinian, Miners' & Farmers' Journal, North Carolina Journal, and Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to S. J. SYLVESTER 3 95

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicodemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT, *Jailor.*

W. J. JONES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House. *October 8th* 1831. 92tf

To Undertakers.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscribers until the 3d. Monday in November next, for a thorough repair of the PRISON in Salisbury, N. C. The materials to be of Rock, Wood, and Iron, with a plan of executing the same accompanying the proposals. Persons wishing to undertake, will call on F. SLATER, Esq. at the Jail and view the same.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS.
W. H. HORAH.
GEORGE VOGLER. } Com. 9

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price 47

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st of October, 1831.

Jno. Adams	Ann Knobbs
Martin Atkinson	Nancy K. Kelly
Adam S. Allison	Supposed Lawrey
Edward Bennett	Miss Cathrine Masters
Miles M. Bailey 2	Gen. Sevier
Rev. Joshua Bethel	Jno. or Jeremiah Moore
John Blackleship	Jno. Nahan
Richard T. Brinsley	Andrew Morrison
Oren Bass	Archib. L. Moore
Miss Elderson Bell	Wm. McJimsey
Davault Beaver	Allen B. McIver
Hugh Campbell	George McHenry
John Cowan	Henry McHenry
A. F. Caldwell	Nicholas Norton
Thomas Condy	Capt. Jas. Owens
Wm. Cameron	A. M. Potts
Jas. Davidson	Stephen Parker
Geo. L. Davidson	Levi Reeves
Barnabas Edson	Jas. Rutherford
Doct. Robt. H. Carson	Wm. B. Rutherford
Bazil Gilchrist	Vinsen Reid
A. W. Gayer	Thos. Stevenson
Jno. L. Gay	Ross Simonton
David Holman	Joseph Sharpe
Abner Hair	Henry Simson
Benj. Hughy	Daniel Speck
Gabriel Harden	Catharine Tilman
Daniel Hudson	Jacob Frontman
Eusha Harris	Jno Walker jr.
Miss Nancy Ingram	Isham Welch
Nathaniel Jurney	Wm. Walsh jr.
Hugh Jones	Miss J. [illegible]aught Young
Baker Johnston	Abner York
Miss Caroline Johnson	Thos. M. Young
Thomas James 2	3 94

W. KERR, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post office in Lincolnton N. C. on the 1st, of October, 1831.

John D. Abernathy	James Long
Moses Abernathy	John Linifelt
John Anderson	P. J. Lahman
Peter Beam	Absolom Linch
Peter Bess	George P. Lanchanahe
William Bandy	Moses Martin 2
Absolom Brown	John Murrel
Robert Brown	Vardey McBee 2
Abraham Bolinger	Spias Murpey
James Bridges	James Morrison
Thomas C. Bleckly	George W. Moty
James Carrol	Daniel G. McDaniel
Daniel Conrad	John McCall
Henry Clippard	William Nisbit
Septhan Clark	Erastus H. Peck 2
William Crites	Alfred Ramsour
John Crider	William Rutledge
Philip Earp Jr.	Isaac Robinson
Edward Gagung	Jacob Reinhardt
John Gordon	Dennis Ryan
Elias Garret	Solomon Ramsour
Michael Harmon 2	Henry Sommerow
Joseph Henry 2	Solomon Stroup 3
Daniel Hoke	George Steams
Jacob Hill	John Stines
Greenberry Harrison	William Shelby
James Hausill	David Strough
Henry Hause	Adam Seagle
John Hovis	John Sore.
Stephen Homesby	Margret Vanelke
John Hause	Nancy Weson
John Kenely	James Witherspoon 8
Henry Kilhan	Nicholas Wycough
Peter Keiser	Catharine Wisenaut
A. H. Lorety	Syman Woodford
James Lindsey	Pelham Yarbough
James Lervis	3 94

C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. October 1st 1831.

Succy Airy	Fulton Lodge
Lock Atwell	David F. McRary
Robert Bradshaw	Saml. Miller
James H. Bowman.	Rachael Murphy
Moses Bass	A. Morrison
William Butner 2	John B. Mengy
James Blue	James H. Mculloch 3
Levina Baggaly	Samyson Mcharlen
David Barringer	George Means
Reuben Ballard	James McRacken
George Baker	George Miller 3
Jeremiah Brown	R. E. Martin
Col. Jno. Billups	Jno. F. M'Corcle
Wm. P. Cook	Jacob Michael
Gail Campbell	Jane Miller
John B. Coles 2	James Neesan
Major Carsan	James Noston
Nathan Chaffin	John I. Oliver
John Canup	James Owens
George Crider	Parker Newman or
Daniel Corl	Wm. Otridge
Elender Cowan	Elizabeth Porter
James Craige	Priscilla Pafer
Wm. Cowan	John Pool
Willie Coals	Matthew Porter
John Dukey	Joseph Pasmyer
Townsend Dickerson	Sarah Pence
Henry Doland	William Rainey
Mrs. N. N. Dobbins 2	Sarah Rush
Daniel Egner	Jacob Rickert
Rich'd Emerson	N. H. Rountree
John Elliotte	Felix Roberts
Ann Fort	Wm. Robertson
James Farrow	Wm. Rough
David Frailey	Saml. Rudder
Edm. Gyson	George Rey
Wm. Grist	Sterling Saner
Burgess Garner	Thos. Stork
Jno. Gibbons	A. C. Swink
Charles Griffith 2	Henry Stoner
Geo. H. Ghew	Z. W. Simpson
Madison Harris	Peter stoner
John Hembree	Smith Saulsinger
Wm. Haden	John Sechler
John Hest	Rich'd. Singleton
Henry Hill	Henry Sloan
Chesley Hanes	James Smith
Jno. J. Hammond	Willie Smith
John Henly	Jane Short
Jesse Hodgens	Polly Swink
Doct. Wm. T. Hendon	Charles Stork
Jno. Houston	Willie Swink
Wm. A. Hicks	Susanna Farr
Matthew Howard	F. W. Thompson
Wm. Judkins	Jacob Trout
Sand Josey	Riley Thompson
Alex. W. Jennings	John Thomason
A Jones Esq.	Harry Watson
Jno. Johnston	Henry C. Winders
Robert Johnston	Peter Whitman
Peter Boon	Alx. Wallace
Samuel Kerns	Wm. Winter
Elizabeth Krider	Fanny Wineders
Henry C. Lippard	Peter Waller
Catharine Lopposser	Catharine Wade
Rev. A. Y. Lokridge	Hugh Welch
Charlotte Reymon	Charles Willie
John Locke 2	Mumford S. Watson
Daniel Lyrely	Phillip Yost
Jacob Lingle	Priscilla Yarbro'
George Lingle	SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book.

HE IS GONE! HE IS GONE.

He is gone! he is gone!
Like the leaf from the tree,
Or the down that is blown
By the wind o'er the sea,
He is fled, the light-hearted!
Yet a tear must have started
To his eye when he parted
From love stricken me!

He is fled! he is fled!
Like a gallant so free,
Plumed cap on his head,
And sharps word by his knee:
While his gay feathers flutter'd,
Sure something he mutter'd
He at least must have utter'd
A farewell to me!

He's away! he's away!
To far lands o'er the sea—
And many's the day
Ere home he will be;
But where'er his steed prances
Amid thronging lances,
Sure he'll think of the glances
That love stole from me!

He is gone! he is gone!
Like the leaf from the tree;
But his heart is of stone
If it ne'er dream of me!
For I dream of him ever!—
His buff coat and beaver,
And long sword, O! never
Are absent from me!

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM SCHUYLER'S LUCKY PALACE OF FORTUNE—DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH

LOTERY

Drawn 21st September.

4 22 31 21 8 14

No. 4 22 31 the highest Capital of

5000

was sent by the managers in a whole, Ticket to a gentleman in Pittsbugh Penn. The following brilliant Capitals were distributed by Schuyler to his lucky patrons.

No. 22 31 4 the capital of

20,000

was sold in a package to Messrs. R. Eaton of Halifax N. C. and James Gordon of Norfik Va. (I publish their names by *special* permission) the cash was promptly paid in current cash the day after the drawing. Schuyler also sold one prize of $2,500 1 do. of $1000, 2 do. of $500, 2 do. of $300 &c. No. vender in the U. S. can boast of equal success in selling the Capitals

My friends at a distance will recollect that a brilliant Lottery draws in New-York every Wednesday The Capitals are from $15,000 to $40000, Tickets from $5 to $10 so that those who remit $10 need not pay the postage and will be sure of a chance for the brilliant Capitals which are distributed weekly at Scuylers fortunate Palaces.

Those who purchase tickets will receive the "Lottery Herald" which is published by me every evening of the drawing and forwarded to any part of the United States *gratis*—the Herald contains the drawing of each Lotte v and much useful and amusing reading matter.—

Orders for tickets must as usual be addressed to.

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER
92tf NEW-YORK.

Notice.

Will be sold on Wednesday 19th Oct. next at the late dwelling house of the Rev. James McKnight dec'd. the following property viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Rye Oats, and a large quantity of *Corn & Fodder, Hay, and farming utensils,*

Also—

all the household and kitchen furniture and a large and well selected library and various other articles too tedious to mention, where due attendence and terms will be made known on that day by the subscriber.

Sale to continue from day to day until all will be sold

John Sloan, James Sloan, } *Administrators.*

Sept. 24th 1831. 8:93

N. B. Any person having any of said books are requested to return them to the subscribers on or before that day without fail, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately. J. S. & J. S

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH.* JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

August term. 1831.

HENRY G. HAMPTON *vs.* Nathan Moffit; Orginal attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Surry at the Court House, in Rockford, on the Second Monday of November next; then and there to plead, or replevy, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6t35 Test, JNO. WRIGHT. c. c.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 13 instant, two negro men,—one a free negro by the name of Sam Ballem who is stout built, very black, about 28 or 30 years old, speaks broken of the French language;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Huie of this place (Salisbury.) Mr. Huie purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kindle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not both taken Ten Dollars for each one.

F SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail, in Rowan County on the 10th day of Sept. 1331, a negro man who says his name is DEMPS, and belongs to Mr. Banks a speculator, living in Tuscaloosa, left him in S. C. about one month since.—Said boy is about 30 years of age, black complexion, stout built and very likely—says he was bought in Perquimans County N. C. by said Banks, of John Wood. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him a way.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Salisbury, 12th Sept. 1831.

Notice.

TAKEN up and Committed to Jail, in Rowan County on the 13th day of Sept. 1831, a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name ROBERT, and says he belongs to William Blakeney, of Chesterfield District S. C. Said boy is about 25 or 6 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, black complexion and stout built; says he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Salisbury 4th Sept. 1831.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Female Seminary.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography with the use of the Globes' Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $10. 50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 dolls. paid in advance.

Principal

93tf BENJAMIN COUTRILL.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, the prospectus of one to be entitled

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

and the other

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets to contain sixteen octavo pages each; one to be entitled.—The Farmer's Register—the other, The Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on Mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuble acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works, we ask the especial contribution of those, whose avocations, in life, enable them to give practical and useful inormation.

☞ The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorised to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The Editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, and remit one dollar and twenty five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap *newspaper* within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting, by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fireside of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the causes of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighbourhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and Agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and Editors with whom we exchange, are requsted to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us, in furnishing them the report and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, August 8.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the Second Monday in November.

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and practice of Medicine, } S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. } T. G. Prioleau M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, } Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Materia Medica—Hry R. Frost, MD
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, }
Demonstrator of Anatomy, } John Bellinger, M D.

EDMOND RAVENEL, Dean.

☞ The Cheraw Republican, Yorkville Pioneer, and Columbia Telescope, S. C. Augusta Chronicle, Ga.; Western Carolinian, N. C.; Kentucky Gazette, Ky.; Mobile Register, Al.; Louisiana Advertiser, N. O.; Florida Herald, Florida; and Nashville Republican, are requested to insert the above advertisment once a week until the first Monday in November next, and send their bills to the Dean of the Faculty.

August 26th, 7?95

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office,

TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Right Extreme bad stones of a superior style, and well [illegible] for the gold mining business. Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Extreme Bad stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice.

E. E. PHILLIPS.

q7tf *Sept.* 2nd 1831.

The Editors of the Miners and Farmers Journal, will please give the above four insertions and forward their account to this office.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN STATESVILLE.

THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on the first day of November next.

The branches taught, and terms of tuition, are as formerly.

N. B. We refer all who desire information respecting the state of character of this school, to any of those who have hitherto patronised it.

E. A. CALDWELL.

October 8th 1831. 3:94

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, on the 13th Sept. 1[illegible], a negro man who says he is a runaway, calls his name *George,* and says he belongs to John Blakeney Chesterfield District, S. C.; said boy is about 23 or 4 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, high, black complexion, says he left home about 5 days since. The owner is requested to prove property, pay chages and take him away.

Salisbury 14th Sept. 1831.

89tf F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all [illegible]s except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C.

NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE

AT the august session 1831 of Iredell County court, the subscriber duly qualified as Executor of the last Will & Testament of Lucy Mabury dec'd. He therefore notifies all persons indebted to her estate to make payment forthwith to him, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAS. COOK, *Ex'r.*

On Tuesday the 25th of October next, at the dwellinghouse of the late Lucy Mabury, in the County of Iredell, I will sell, at public vendue, all the personal estate of the said Lucy, consisting of one likely young negro man, two negro women, and one or two children, a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle Hogs and Sheep. Seven or eight hundred bushels of corn, crop of Wheat, Oats and Rye, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture of every description.

A credit of twelve months will be given on the usual terms.

JAS. COOK, *Ex'r.*

October 8th 1831. 3:94

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Boot & Shoe Shop REMOVED.

E. DICKSON,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the room two doors above Dr. Agathocary's Shop, and opposite Daniel H. Crem's Store, where he is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of

Northern Leather

out of which he will manufacture Boots, Shoes, Pumps and all other articles in his line, on short notice, in his usual superior style of workmanship. He is, also, receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Northern Work,

which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers. He respectfully invites all to come and examine his stock, which consists, in part, of the following articles, viz:

GENTLEMEN'S	BUCK SKIN DRESS	Boots.
do.	Calf	do.
do.	Seal	do.
do.	Morocco	do.
do.	Dancing Pumps	
do.	Walking do.	
do.	India Rubber shoes	
do.	Common do.	
Ladies'	Prunella Boots	
do.	Gaither do.	
do.	Fozed do.	
do.	Water-Proof Lasting Shoes	
do.	do. do.	Shoetees.
do.	High-helled Prunella	Shoes
do.	Morocco Walking	do.
do.	Yellow Prunella	Pumps
do.	Spring heeled	do.
do.	Clasped Roans	do.
do.	Leather	do.
do.	Gaither Shoes	
Misses	Leather Pumps	
do.	do. Welts	
Boys & Youths	Shoes, &c. &c.	

The subscriber is

ALSO,

now receiving the following articles which he will sell low to shoemakers, viz:

Wax Calf Skins,
Lion & Yearlin Seal Skins,
Seal Leather,
White Roan Lining Skins,
Yellow do. do. do.

Heel Ball, Russia Bristles, Squnt Alls, Boot Varnish, Shoe-Tacks, Sprigs for Boot-heels, &c. &c. &c.

All orders from a distance either by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to.

All work sold by the subscriber whether of his own or of Northern manufacture, which rips, will be repaired gratis.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

September 17, 1831. 89tf

N. B. WANTED two or three Journeymen Shoemakers of *steady habits.* No others need apply. E. D.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase *ONE HUNDRED* negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN TO TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH.*

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22d 1831. 6mt89

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended

BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he *now has* and intends *hereafter* to have *good* beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain beeves, at any time.

85tf CHARLES L. BOWERS.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 12½ cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1829. 1f

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams $3; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 6